REMARKS

The specification has been amended and the claims have been replaced to place the application in better form for examination. Favorable consideration is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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Marked Up Copy of Amendments
to the Specification

Paragraph beginning at page 2, line 11:

EP-A-0 820 203 shows a method and an arrangement for making use of resources in a telecommunications network. This arrangement/method is however not satisfactory for several reasons. For example, it [It] does [e.g.] not satisfactorily take into account the time that [e.g.] a resource exists. To do that, [would e.g.] attributes have to be added containing information about time of existence[;] . [however] However, this would have to be done for every resource to make it meaningful, which would considerably reduce the performance.

Paragraph beginning at page 7, line 19:

The concept of resources is used in order to have a concept for all "real" things in the system. It is very important to distinguish between two things, resource creation, [i.e.] e.g., installation of a new telephone line, and resource allocation, e.g., changing the state of an existing telephone line from unused to used.

Paragraph beginning at page 10, line 11:

In a particular implementation the database arrangement comprises fields enabling the use of a regular code (e.g. C, JavaTm) if needed, which gives a high flexibility. According to the invention [does not] every resource does not necessarily have an (explicit) connection.

Paragraph beginning at page 12, line 10:

A simplified view of the flow of information is that a Common Service Description Layer (CSDL) command is sent by the SRP 14 to SARM 18 where it is translated to an Atomic Service Description Layer ASDL command and routed to SRIM 19. The SRIM 19 then asks STDB 17 and SRDB 16 for additional information,

which is used to make a new CSDL command that is translated to an ASDL command and routed to the NEP 15. The response from the NEP 15 follows in principle the same way backwards, where return status and data is used to update the SRDB 16.

Paragraph beginning at page 13, line 11:

In step 2, assuming that the customer wants the product[, in the following is referred to a product, it should however be clear that this also covers a] or service (a product is used by example below), a feasibility check is made to check if it is possible to implement the product or service with the existing conditions, i.e. if all prerequisites are fulfilled. Now a "call" for this code is made. As the execution starts, this code uses the product type [is] input to look in the Product type hierarchy. By looking here it is possible to find out which (sub)products the DuoCom product is composed of. In this case the four product types ISDN Access, E-mail, Personal Homepage and 020-connection will be found. As they in turn may consist of [further] additional, more simple products, the Product type hierarchy is once again examined to see if the new products have sub products and so on until no more product types are found.

Paragraph beginning at page 13, line 26:

As some of the (sub)products may be optional, i.e., the end customer has to be asked [the] which (sub)product is desired and informed about the possible choices. This results in an interactive loop in which the customer picks the desired (sub)products. As these (sub)products are selected, the Product type operation parameters and the Product type parameter tables are examined to find out which parameters are needed. As this selection of (sub)products is dynamic to its nature, the Product type relations table is examined to check that combinations of incompatible product types are not accidentally created. When this loop has ended, the Product type prerequisites and the Product type resource prerequisites tables are examined with regard to Product instance data and resource data, if the

sufficient amount of resources or existing product instances are available, so that it is possible to instantiate this new product instance.

Paragraph beginning at page 14, line 29:

All data is stored in a relational database(s), see FIG. 4 which shows [only] the table names and the fields in each table that has relations to/from them together with the relationship type, e.g., 1, n is one-to-many. The tables may be created by reading from standard text files with SQL commands.

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Marked Up Copy of Amendments
to the Abstract

A resource handler for use in an operational support structure for managing a telecommunications network. The handler includes [comprises] a service and resource database containing information regarding network resources. The database arrangement is structured so that each resource in the network has a time of existence as well as a place in a hierarchy of [parent/child(s)] parent/child relations. The resource is defined by the following data: a point [(11)] identifier that has characteristics associated [to] with it, in the form of an abstract description of [its] the resources capabilities; an abstraction of [the] a common network element [(10) in the sense of] represented by a group of points [(11)] that are considered to belong together, and a connection [(12)] , which is defined by two connected points.